

Mrs. Wazir denied U.S. visa

TORONTO (R) — The United States Tuesday refused to grant an entry visa to a prominent member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) who has just spent two weeks in Canada, a spokesman for the U.S. consulate said. He said Entisar Wazir was denied a visa because she was a member of a proscribed organisation under U.S. immigration law. He did not say which organisation. Mrs. Wazir's husband, Khalil, is second in command of the PLO after Yasser Arafat. A resident of Jordan, she is a member of the Palestinian National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile. Mrs. Wazir declined to reporters after she heard about the decision. But a worker at the Arab Community Centre in Toronto, said Mrs. Wazir was "very, very angry... very, very upset."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.
جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Fahd receives Iraqi message

BAHRAIN (R) — A top Iraqi nuclear official Wednesday delivered a message from President Saddam Hussein to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency said. Dr. Human Abdul Khaleq, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Nuclear Energy Committee, gave the message to the king in Riyadh. It reported, but gave no details of the contents. Saudi Arabia has promised to pay for the rebuilding of a nuclear reactor near Baghdad which was destroyed by Israeli bombers in June, 1981. The multi-billion dollar Osirak reactor, being built by French technicians, was bombed by Israeli planes and newspaper reports said Israeli saboteurs simultaneously set off explosive charges which ripped open the reactor core.

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China renews backing for Fez peace plan

PEKING (Agencies) — China Wednesday reaffirmed its support for the Arab League peace plan which it suggested was consistent with Israeli as well as Arab interests. The plan adopted last September during an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, "embodies the common aspirations of the Palestinian and other Arab people and conforms to the fundamental interest of all states in the region," a commentary in the official New China News Agency said Wednesday.

'Moral grounds' cited for bishops' expulsion

CAIRO (R) — A Greek embassy spokesman said Wednesday five Greek Orthodox bishops were being expelled from Egypt on moral grounds. The move against the bishops was disclosed Tuesday by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The ministry did not disclose any grounds for the action. But the Greek embassy spokesman told Reuters: "The orthodox patriarch of Alexandria asked the government to expel them for moral reasons." The spokesman declined to comment further.

Sweden reports unidentified subs

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Swedish navy led two searches for suspected foreign submarines in its waters Wednesday but broke off one of them after the intruder was believed to have left, a defence staff spokesman said. The navy detected a prowler just inside southern Swedish waters early Wednesday and followed the suspected submarine until it entered international waters, a navy spokesman told Reuters. The search was then called off, he added. In another hunt south-east of Stockholm, the navy maintained its vigil in a restricted military zone for a probable submarine, the defence staff spokesman said.

Turkmen to visit Syria

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy will visit Syria from March 27 to 30, it was announced Wednesday. He will discuss attacks by Armenian guerrillas on Turkish representatives abroad and ask the Syrian government to act against such groups based in Syria, officials said.

Eanes leaves Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes left for home Wednesday after four days of talks with Egyptian officials on bilateral relations, Middle East developments and other issues.

Pym to meet Bahraini minister

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will meet Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Al Khalifa Wednesday night during a stopover on his way to Bangkok, the Foreign Office said. The two ministers were likely to discuss Middle East topics including Arab-Israeli peace prospects and the Iran-Iraq war and the meeting was not expected to last more than two hours. It will be Mr. Pym's first visit to Bahrain since he became foreign minister in April 1982.

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U.S. announces resumption of weapon sales to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The Defence Department announced Wednesday it planned to renew arms sales to Israel with the shipment of 200 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles for use on Israeli fighters.

A department spokesman gave no reason for the resumption of arms sales at this time but said it would be the first since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June.

A Pentagon statement said the Defence Department had notified Congress it intended to make the sale, valued at \$16 million, in order to help "ensure Israel had the means to defend itself within its own borders."

It said Israeli had previously bought 600 of the Sidewinder missiles and could handle the new shipment without the aid of any additional U.S. military personnel or civilian contractors.

The Pentagon statement also said the sale of the missiles "would not have any effect on the basic military balance in the Middle East."

On Monday Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Israel would share with the United States military information gleaned during the war in Lebanon.

His statement was an abrupt turnaround from Israel's earlier insistence that it would hand over military secrets only after a new intelligence-sharing agreement was signed with Washington.

Israeli correspondents in Washington earlier Wednesday quoted Pentagon officials as saying there was no connection between the Israeli decision to share intelligence and the resumption of arms sales.

U.S. remains 'unhappy'

Though Israel and the United States have eased strains over military cooperation, but U.S. officials say the administration remains unhappy with Israeli policies in Lebanon and elsewhere.

Administration officials said a well-publicised letter last week from Marine commandant Gen. Robert Barrow to Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was a sign of continuing tension, especially over slow progress in getting Israeli forces out of Lebanon.

In the letter, Gen. Barrow accused Israeli troops of deliberately jeopardising the lives of U.S. Marines serving with various peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, including United Nations units sent there before last year's invasion by Israel.

U.S. officials said Mr. Arens subsequently gave Mr. Weinberger private assurances he would try to prevent future interference by Israeli troops with the American peacekeepers.

But continued U.S. impatience was reflected by the fact that the letter, written at Mr. Weinberger's suggestion, was made public just as confrontations between U.S. and Israeli troops in Lebanon appeared to have eased off.

The officials said unhappiness with Israel was not confined to the Pentagon. They said the Barrow letter was initially leaked to the press by the State Department.

However the letter first surfaced, the administration in its handling of the incident seemed to be trying to build it up rather than play it down.

Administration spokesmen quickly confirmed its authenticity and made copies widely available to reporters. Mr. Weinberger volunteered that he shared the general's "very real concern" and the State Department said it had taken the matter up with the Israeli government at a high level.

Officials accepted that the impression had been created that Washington was deliberately publicising the matter in order to increase the pressure on Israel for a rapid pull-out from Lebanon under terms proposed by the United States last week.

At the same time, moves have been under way to improve U.S.-Israeli ties frayed by disputes over Lebanon and the stalled U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process.

Disagreements remain in pullout talks

BEIRUT (R) — Disagreement over the nature of proposed "security arrangements" in South Lebanon is still blocking agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country, Lebanese government sources said Wednesday.

They have their assessment as the U.S. embassy announced that special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper had left for Israel on the latest stage of their mediation mission after holding two days of talks in Beirut.

The sources said they understood that Israel was prepared to drop its insistence on maintaining fixed Israeli observation posts in South Lebanon and even to forego joint Israeli-Lebanese patrols there, but only if the militia of renegade Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad was left in control of the area.

The sources said Lebanon could not accept this. It would agree that Maj. Haddad's men, who are totally dependent on Israel, could rejoin the regular Lebanese army but it refused to keep them together as a separate unit in South Lebanon.

The United States has been trying for six months to secure the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Lebanon but has made slow progress.

Efforts have concentrated on reaching an agreement with the Israelis as the Syrians and Palestinians have indicated they will pull out if Israeli forces withdraw completely.

The Israelis invaded Lebanon in June last year to attack PLO camps and fighters who had been based there since the early 1970s. The Syrian troops in Lebanon originally arrived in 1976 to stop a civil war and remained under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

The main problems in the withdrawal negotiations have been the "security arrangements," which Israel is demanding, and the question of opening the Israeli-Lebanese border to trade and travel.

The Israelis insisted on opening the border to symbolise a new "normal" relationship with Lebanon but the Beirut government refused.

The issue appears to have been taking second place to the security arrangements in the most recent series of discussions, following a suggestion by the United States that talks on the border should wait until after foreign forces have withdrawn.

Re-modelled Paris cabinet comes under fierce criticism

France awaits austerity measures

PARIS (R) — France's re-modelled cabinet Wednesday kept the country in suspense over an expected package of austerity measures, ahead of an announcement on a new policy tonight from President Francois Mitterrand.

The French president was due to appear on television Wednesday night to set out a new course for his Socialist government after setbacks for the left in municipal elections and a crisis that led to the devaluation of the franc on Monday.

Mr. Mitterrand Tuesday night re-appointed Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy at the head of a compact cabinet, ending what both left and right-wing commentators described as an extraordinary 10-day period of political uncertainty in Paris.

The 15-strong cabinet, less than half the size of the outgoing one, decided at a brief meeting Wednesday to put off until Friday discussion of the economic measures

which will go before parliament in a confidence vote on April 6.

Opposition spokesmen and press commentators expressed surprise over the president's decision to opt for continuity rather than change and appoint only one new face to the cabinet.

Claude Labbe, parliamentary leader of the Gaullist RPR party, said Mr. Mitterrand's decision "confirms a disdainful attitude" towards the half of France which voted against the Socialists and their Communist allies in municipal polls earlier this month.

Mr. Mitterrand had promised to take account of the "warning" from the electorate in his policy decisions.

Pierre Chaignerie, leader of the centrist CDS party, said Mr. Mitterrand was "running the risk of not re-establishing national and international confidence" in France.

The opposition daily Le Figaro said: "It is Pierre Mauroy's ability to smooth over secondary quarrels

which has secured his survival despite an impressive catalogue of failures."

Both left and right-wing commentators said Mr. Mitterrand had opted for Mr. Mauroy as the best man to win left-wing voters' acceptance of unpopular measures.

Mr. Mauroy, 54, a veteran socialist, was famous for an avuncular style, has now born responsibility for three devaluations of the franc as well as the administration's switch from an expansionary policy to a first phase of austerity last June.

The left-wing Le Matin, the newspaper closest to the Mitterrand administration, expressed strong scepticism over the president's choice.

In an editorial it criticised what it called the "absurd suspense and rampant dramatisation" created by delay in the president's decisions and added it was not the direction of policy that was in question.

Labour tipped to win Darlington by-election

LONDON (R) — The opposition Labour Party was tipped Wednesday to win an important parliamentary by-election Thursday which is likely to affect the timing of Britain's next general election.

An eve-of-poll public opinion survey in the northeastern England town of Darlington showed Labour with a commanding lead of 10 per cent, boosting morale in the troubled opposition party.

The national opinion poll in the Daily Mail, conducted among 1,008 electors on Monday and Tuesday, gave Labour 41 per cent, the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance 31 per cent and Britain's ruling Conservatives 28 per cent.

Bookmakers also made Labour candidate Oswald O'Brien, a 34-year-old college administrator identified with the moderate sec-

tion of the Labour Party, clear favourite. They offered short odds of four-to-nine on his election.

The opinion poll result, if repeated in Thursday's ballot, would send Mr. O'Brien to London as Darlington's member of parliament with a majority of about 5,000 — five times the margin by which veteran Labour M.P. Edward Fletcher, whose recent death caused the by-election, held the seat at the 1979 general election.

But they later closed their books on the by-election because they said Mr. O'Brien was showing such a strong lead in the opinion polls that he had become "unbackable."

It would also squash attempts to revive speculation about the future of opposition leader Michael

Foot, criticised after Labour lost one of its most entrenched strongholds to the Social Democratic Alliance in London last month, political analysts said.

The alliance, an electoral pact between the two minority parties which was formed in September 1981 with the aim of ending domination by Conservative and Labour, badly needs to win in Darlington to maintain momentum.

Analysts said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was watching the by-election for indications of the best time to seek renewal of her five-year mandate.

The revival of Labour fortunes Thursday would make a general election in June, almost a year before her term ends and the earliest expected date, less likely, they said.

Italy denounces Beirut attacks

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Wednesday that attacks on the multi-national peace-keeping force in Beirut were aimed at destabilising peace in the Middle East.

"The Italian government judges these episodes as extremely grave symptoms of the progressive deterioration of the general situation in Lebanon," he told parliament.

Mr. Colombo, speaking one day after the death of an Italian soldier wounded last week in Beirut, said Italy's membership of the force "corresponds to vital peace interests which we intend to pursue."

"But the government would have to think again if negotiations for a general foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon broke down."

"If clear signs emerge of a substantial and indefinite deadlock in the negotiations... we would be faced with a radically different situation," he said.

"A joint re-examination of the new situation by the countries contributing to the peace force would become inevitable."

Mr. Colombo was speaking in an emergency debate after nine soldiers were wounded in attacks on Italian troops patrolling Beirut last week.

One officer later had his leg amputated below the knee and Marine Filippo Montesi, 20, died in a Rome hospital Tuesday after surgery to remove grenade and bone fragments from his spine.

The aid also said Mr. Begin had rejected calls by some colleagues for an early general election.

Strauss vows to maintain substantial role in Bonn

BONN (R) — Right-wing Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss, who on Monday turned down a seat in the West German cabinet, said in Munich Wednesday he would continue to play a substantial role in national politics.

In Bonn the general secretaries of the three coalition parties conceded that differences remained over foreign policy issues. Mr. Strauss is trying to force the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to take a more right-wing approach.

The parties Tuesday concluded seven days of negotiations on the formation of a new government following the conservative victory at the March 6 general election.

In his first public comment since announcing he would not join Chancellor Kohl's cabinet, Mr. Strauss said in his Christian Social Union (CSU) party newspaper Bayernkurier that the importance of his role as Bavarian state premier made him turn down the offer.

Mr. Strauss said even Mr. Kohl's offer to make him vice-chancellor in addition to a cabinet post could not lure him away from Bavaria and cast doubt on "the eastern and rank" of Bavaria's highest political office.

"But that does not mean my withdrawal from federal politics,"



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday presents Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order to the Spanish joint chiefs of staff, Gen. Avaro de Lacalle, who is on official visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

King confers high honour on Spanish chief of staff

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Nadwa Palace Wednesday a visiting Spanish military delegation led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro de Lacalle.

During the audience King Hussein conferred on Gen. De Lacalle the Jordanian Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order.

The audience was attended by the Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Begin to keep coalition set-up

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to keep his coalition government despite a stinging parliamentary defeat Tuesday when the opposition candidate was elected Israel's president.

Chaim Herzog was elected Israel's sixth president by 61 votes to 57 in a secret ballot, defeating the government's candidate, Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon.

Five coalition members deserted their own nominee while two others abstained.

Prime Minister Begin, who had made it plain to his cabinet colleagues that Mr. Elon was his personal choice for the largely ceremonial post, seemed stunned when the results were announced in the crowded Knesset (parliament) hall.

Ronni Milo, acting chairman of the coalition's parliamentary delegation, immediately announced his resignation.

A number of Knesset members of Mr. Begin's dominant Likud Party demanded the coalition be dissolved, the prime minister's aides told reporters.

But one aide quoted Mr. Begin as saying: "C'est la vie. We must look ahead."

The aide also said Mr. Begin had rejected calls by some colleagues for an early general election.

Kuwait welcomes EEC stand

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah Wednesday described as positive a statement on the Middle East by West European leaders criticising Israeli settlement policy.

"The statement is a positive position... it is the least the European community can do to help solve the Middle East crisis," he told reporters.

There has been little reaction by Arab leaders so far to the statement, issued by European Economic Community (EEC) leaders in Brussels Tuesday. The statement said it was time Israel showed it was ready for talks by refraining from creating new settlements in occupied territories.

Cairo, Moscow to restore diplomatic ties in 1983

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Wednesday full diplomatic relations could be restored with the Soviet Union this year.

Mr. Ali, in an interview with the weekly Al-Mussawwar magazine, said trade with Moscow this year rose \$100 million above last year's \$250 million.

"Other countries from the Eastern bloc have also developed their economic cooperation with Egypt during the past year," the magazine quoted Mr. Ali as saying.

Reports about Egypt in the Soviet news media, critical in the past, "have improved, he said."

Mr. Ali referred to the return of a number of Soviet industrial experts to Egypt at the request of President Hosni Mubarak as another sign of improved relations.

Egypt expelled the Soviet ambassador and most of its staff in September 1981, accusing Moscow of lacking internal unrest in the country. The two nations have maintained only low-level diplomatic relations since then.

"There is full response from the entire Eastern bloc towards the Egyptian economy and in my own estimates, relations with the Soviet Union can be fully restored within 1983..." Mr. Ali was quoted as saying.

Mr. Ali, who gave no dates for the resumption of relations, said Egypt would not accept any interference in its domestic affairs.

He also said Egypt's demand for the removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan remained unchanged.

Mr. Ali said relations with Bulgaria, severed in December 1978, could also be restored.

Cairo broke off ties after it alleged Bulgarian embassy staff had beaten up an Egyptian family living in a flat in the embassy building and used firearms to disperse Egyptians trying to help them.

NATO meeting welcomes flexibility in Geneva talks

VILAMOURA, Portugal (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Wednesday the NATO allies welcomed President Reagan's indications of flexibility at Geneva arms control talks.

But there was no indication at the end of a NATO defence ministers' meeting here that any offer of a compromise solution to the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons was imminent.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told a news conference after the two-day meeting of the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group that Washington would have to consult its allies before making a change in its negotiating position away from the proposal to ban all medium-range missiles — the so-called zero option.

Jordan, Romania sign new cooperation protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Romania Wednesday signed a protocol for cooperation to be implemented during 1983 and covering bilateral cooperation in oil prospecting, electricity, agriculture and the expansion of processing units at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. in Zarqa.

Under the protocol, Romania will also help implement several development projects in Jordan included in the country's current 1981-85 Five Year Development Plan.

The two sides also undertake to cooperate in cultural, scientific affairs, to increase the volume of trade and set up reciprocal trade centres in both countries.

The protocol was signed at the end of talks held by the Joint Jordanian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Committee which took place in Amman over the past few days. It was signed by National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh and Romanian Minister for Construction Abroad Ion Stanescu.

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HOME NEWS

Council studies pilgrims' problems

AMMAN (Petra) — The higher Awqaf council will hold a meeting Saturday to discuss complaints raised by Muslim pilgrims after performing the pilgrimage to Mecca last year.

The council is chaired by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

Chinese team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seven-member parliamentary delegation from the People's Republic of China will arrive here in the coming month for a visit to Jordan.

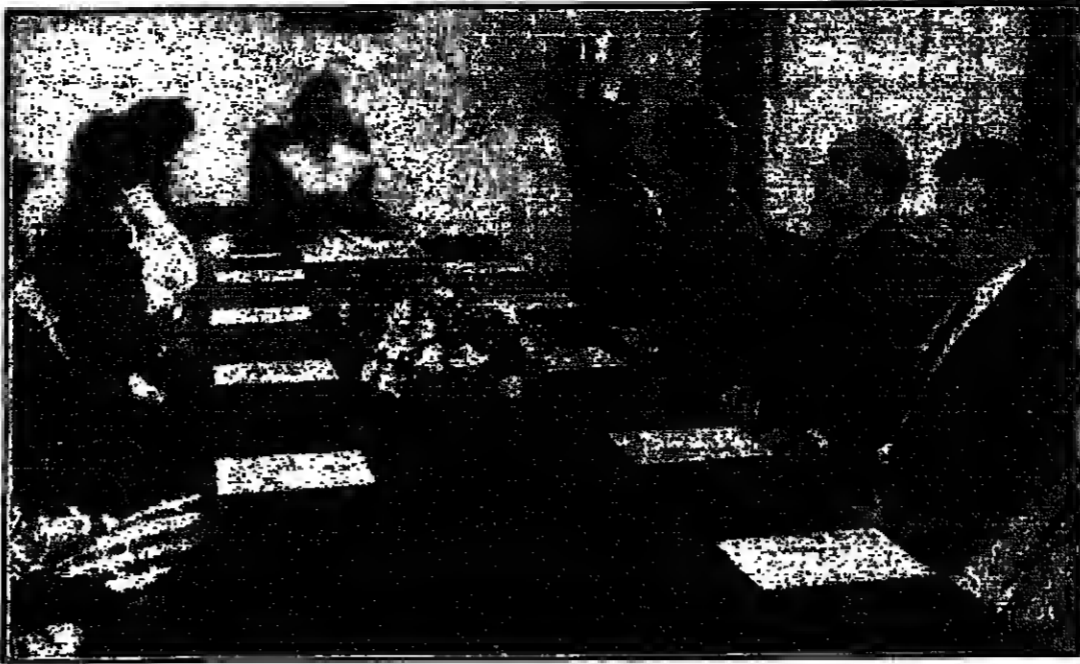
During the visit, the delegation's members will meet the speakers and members of the Senate and the NCC.

UNEP team holds more talks on environment

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting team from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held talks here Wednesday with the President of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature Anis Muasher.

The team members were briefed on the society's activities and programmes which relate to the preservation of nature and the wild-life reserves of Jordan.

The Nairobi-based UNEP was established in 1972 to provide the machinery for international cooperation in environment related matters.



The Duchess of Kent (head of table) is briefed by Her Highness Princess Basma (fourth from right) on Jordan's facilities for the handicapped (Petra photo)

Duchess briefed on social works

AMMAN (Petra) — The Duke and Duchess of Kent Wednesday had a meeting with Her Highness Princess Basma, chairman of the board of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF), who briefed them on the fund's activities and achievements in voluntary and social work in Jordan.

The QAJWF operates centres for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped people in Amman and Irbid, a centre for the education of the deaf at Yajouz, another for rehabilitation of the mentally retarded at Karak, and centres for basic social skills development in Madaba, and Ghor Al Mazra'a.

During the meeting the Duchess offered material assistance to one of these centres.

Princess Basma presented her guests with a token gift in the presence of the fund's board members and employees.

Later Princess Basma accompanied the Duchess on a visit to the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Amman where the visitor inspected the various services offered to the patients and was briefed on the centre's programmes.

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HOME NEWS

EEC chief to arrive Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Vice-President of the Commission of the European Economic Community Mr. Lorenzo Natali is expected to arrive in Amman Friday for a three-day visit.

Mr. Natali, who was appointed vice-president in 1977, has several special responsibilities one of which is for policy development in the Mediterranean area.

The main point of his visit is to hold discussions with the Jordanian government on the community's policy in the Mediterranean region and the effects of enlarging the membership of EEC on the Arab countries of the area.

The same topic has been discussed by Mr. Natali with first the Maghreb countries and then the Egyptian government earlier this year.

Mr. Natali, along with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will inaugurate the European Community Spring Festival on March 27.

Women's book exhibition to open Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma an exhibition of books and paintings will be opened Saturday at 5:30 p.m. at the Ammon Hotel-hotel training centre.

The three-day exhibition, which is organised by the Arab women graduates, will include books in Arabic and English and paintings by Jordanian women.

Scholar gives Islam lectures.

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Syrian-born American scholar has wound up a week-long programme of lectures which she delivered at a number of Jordanian institutions.

Dr. Yvonne Haddad, who is associate professor of Islamic studies at Hartford Seminary in Hartford, Connecticut, spoke mainly about Islam, Islamic culture, Muslim women in the U.S. and the meaning of Islam in the modern world.

Dr. Haddad, who visited Jordanian universities and educational institutions, was received Wednesday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The scholar, who is currently on a tour of Arab states, met leading journalist and writer Juma'a Hamad, dean of the Shari'a Faculty at the University of Jordan and other leading intellectuals and university professors.

Dr. Haddad is due to leave for Kuwait Friday at the end of her stay in Jordan.

Islam conference delegates visit the front

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates participating in a seminar on "Islam and the economy" at the University of Jordan Wednesday visited the positions of the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division.

The delegates were briefed by army officers on the details of Al Karameh Battle which took place in March 1968. The delegates later toured the Martyrs Monument at the battle's site, the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan and the Dead Sea.

The delegates were accompanied on their tour by the commander of the division and several senior officers.



Delegates from the seminar examining the relationship between Islam and the economy Wednesday visits the positions of the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division (Petra photo)

CAEU sets date in April for extraordinary session

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) holds its extraordinary ministerial meeting in Amman on April 3rd to discuss Arab economic issues.

Arab ministers of finance, economy and trade, who will attend the meeting, will hear a report presented by the CAEU's secretary-general and will discuss topics relating to production and growth on the national and pan-

Arab levels, as well as the development of the economic infrastructure in the Arab World.

Assistance rendered by the rich Arab countries to their poorer counterparts will also be discussed by the ministers, according to CAEU's spokesman Wednesday. He said that the meeting will be preceded by preparatory talks by ministerial deputies to review the CAEU's activities.

Maritime potential pointed out by Antwerp group

AMMAN (J.T.) — An audiovisual presentation on the port of Antwerp was held Saturday March 19, at the Amman Marriott Hotel by a visiting Belgian delegation. They arrived in Amman Friday March 18 from Beirut on the last leg of their Middle Eastern tour.

During the presentation, papers were presented by the delegates about the possibilities offered of maritime traffic between Antwerp and Jordan.

The delegation, which was composed of 26 representatives of public authorities and private companies, was led by Mr. Jan

Huyghebaert who is the Aideman of the port of Antwerp and president of the World Trade Centre Association of Belgium.

During the presentation the audience, which consisted of a large number of shipping agents and the press, were briefed by Mr. Huyghebaert on the capabilities and services the port offers maritime traffic. He was followed by the Commercial Manager of the seaport terminals, Mr. Busselen, who explained the productivity rate of the port.

The delegation left Amman for Brussels Sunday March 20.

Italy to finance graphic art institute in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Italian government has expressed a desire to establish a graphic institute in Amman for the teaching of printing, book binding and graphic arts.

The offer was made by the Italian embassy Counsellor Dr. Luca del Palzo at a meeting with the Ministry of Education's Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat.

Dr. del Palzo said that the Ita-

lian government is ready to finance the building and equipping of the centre as well as supplying an expert in art to supervise the training Jordanian personnel.

Jordan has a uniquely central position in Arab World but sadly

lacks such a centre, thus it is hoped that the projected centre will serve as a regional base for the training of nationals from neighbouring countries, Dr. Del Palzo said.

School students at the preparatory and secondary stage will be offered between two and three-year training courses, he said.

New bridges opening times announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Wednesday announced the following schedule for the opening and closing of the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges across the River Jordan:

Monday March 28: The bridges will be open normally but the number of travellers will be limited to that usually allowed Friday with the last bus leaving the Jordanian side at 10 a.m.

Tuesday March 29: Both bridges will be closed.

Sunday April 3: Both bridges will be closed to travellers, but lorries will be allowed to pass until 10:00 a.m.

Monday April 4: Both bridges

will be closed.

Sunday April 17: Both bridges will be closed from 10:00 a.m.

Monday April 18: Both bridges will be closed.

Tuesday May 17: Both bridges will be open until 10:00 a.m.

Wednesday May 18: Both bridges will be closed.

Factories to have early fire warning system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Public Safety Committee is to build a computer centre to house an early warning system for companies and factories in Jordan.

This decision was made at a committee meeting Tuesday held under the chairmanship of Civil Defence Department Director Khaled Tarawneh, according to Mr. Ali Dajani committee member and director of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The building and its equipment will be financed by the Jordanian private sector, while specialists from the Telecommunications Corporation (ITCC) will install

radio telephones to ensure direct contact with various industrial institutions in case of danger or fire. Mr. Dajani said. The computers will be used comprehensively to record all information including the location of the fire accidents and other risks, and the measures required to deal with them, he added.

The committee is made up of representatives from the Amman Chamber of Industry, the General Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, the Industrial Development Bank, the Royal Scientific Society and factory owners.

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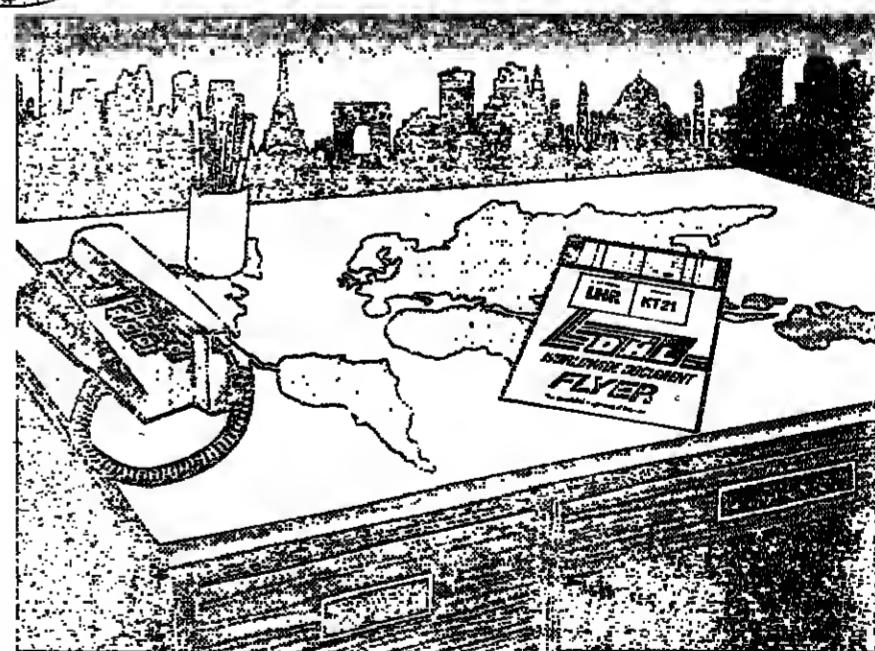
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— Tuesday, 5th April 1983 at 8 p.m.

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— Wednesday, 6th April 1983 at 8 p.m. (different prog.)

— Tickets: JD 6

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Love those Islamic rebels, Ron!

GOOD grief, Ron, will the funnies never end? The funnies we refer to are the events of March 21-22, during which Ronald Reagan, the president of the United States of America, issued a ringing statement commemorating Afghanistan Day, and so-called the administration of the same Ronald "Viability is My Middle Name" Reagan notified Congress that it was planning to sell a new batch of Sidewinder missiles to Israel to replace those it had used up in the invasion and occupation of Lebanon last year. Perhaps Moses can be persuaded to make a return appearance and inscribe on just one more tablet: Thou shalt not make hypocrisy a hallmark of Western Democracies.

Really, this is too much to stomach. Mr. Reagan proclaims that he observes the second annual Afghanistan Day while "the Muslim people of Afghanistan" are attacked and occupied by the Soviet army. He adds: "Yet while we condemn what has happened in Afghanistan, we are not without hope. To watch the courageous Afghan freedom fighters battle modern armaments with simple hand-held weapons is an inspiration to those who love freedom. Their courage teaches us a great lesson — that there are things in this world worth defending."

How touching. How thoroughly and disgustingly hypocritical, as well, for the president of the United States to laud the freedom fighters of Afghanistan whose hand-held weapons face the modern Soviet arsenal, while Mr. Reagan is sending modern American equipment into the Israeli arsenal that will be confronted by Palestinian and Lebanese freedom fighters — Muslim freedom fighters, by golly! — using hand-held weapons of their own.

Yes, there are things in this world worth defending. But the moral laxity of the American leadership is not one of them, to judge by the actions of the past several days. Is it therefore any wonder that there are not many Arab leaders jumping into the arms of Mr. Reagan and his peace proposals for the Middle East?

If the American leadership discovered Islam in Kabul and has become impressed by the daring of the Afghan resistance, one would think the Americans would be equally impressed by the resistance of Palestinian and Lebanese forces in the face of the Israeli-American arsenal — an arsenal, one presumes, that is doubly impressive both because of its technological superiority and because it springs from societies that are touted as bastions of democracy. Mr. Reagan is making a mockery of his office, his people, his nation and his Western ethics. He would do better to conveniently ignore the third Afghanistan Day next year, or celebrate it along with the 36th Palestine Day or the 16th Jerusalem Day. Or hasn't Mr. Reagan had any time off from being viable to be informed that Jerusalem is also an Islamic holy city occupied by the help of American weapons and money and the lassitude of an American passion for freedom that has clearly gone baywire? Happy Afghanistan Day, Ron.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: EEC statement is positive

A statement issued by the European Economic Community (EEC) Tuesday represents an attempt to build a bridge between President Reagan's proposals and an Arab peace plan on the Middle East. The statement was a constructive one since it supports the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, denounces Israel's settlement policy, calls for the inclusion of the Palestinians in peace negotiations and recognises their rights to self-determination.

This statement did not mention the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinians as the Arab plan suggested but it did call for the inclusion of the PLO in future peace talks. This is considered an attempt by the EEC to reconcile the two plans but it is also considered as a genuine move to revive the peace process. Furthermore, the statement also represents a development on President Reagan's initiative urging Israel to display a genuine readiness to participate in the peace process and to stop building its settlements on the occupied Arab territory.

However, the statement does not mean that the EEC can become complacent. We would like to see this statement translated into action, and the EEC assuming a practical role in peace efforts.

Al Dustour: New Arab summit is next step

With the return to Amman Tuesday of His Majesty King Hussein at the end of the Arab League delegation's mission in London, the Arabs have completed their visits to the U.N. Security Council members to explain the peace plan adopted by the Fez summit in September. The next step to be taken, in our view, should be another summit at which the Arab leaders will discuss the outcome of the delegation's contacts with the big powers.

Such a summit has now become necessary due to the continued American impotence toward Israel's arrogance and Washington's inability to exercise any pressure on the Zionist state to stop its settlement policy. It is also advisable to hold such summit following the European Economic Community's statement denouncing the settlement policy and recognising the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination. It is not enough for the Arabs to be content with the EEC's statement nor with the Reagan proposals that have yet to be put into action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanese questions remain

Despite the optimism in Washington over the outcome of Israeli-Lebanese talks, the recent developments give rise to a number of questions which as yet remain unanswered. So far no one knows the details of the newly proposed American plan for ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanon nor the reason for dispatching U.S. special envoy Philip Habib back to the region. Perhaps the optimism sprang from the fact that Israel has displayed a positive response to the new American proposals but otherwise there is nothing to indicate that an agreement has actually been reached for an early Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Palestine-Lebanon -- the same Israeli game

By Tareq Masarwah

An American colleague living in the Middle East believes that the Israeli game in Lebanon is a tactical one, and that it is not as dangerous as some Arabs believe. He argues that the staunch Israeli stand for Lebanon is mainly aimed to avoid international pressure for solving the Palestinian problem by complicating the Lebanese one. According to his dialectics, Israel has no territorial ambitions in Lebanon, moreover, it is too inconveniently positioned militarily. To this he adds that there is a growing feeling among Israeli leaders that their Lebanese allies have been using the Israeli card to serve their own ends, and that these are now taking a completely negative attitude towards the Israeli presence in Lebanon.

We used to tell our American colleague that all Israeli games have invariably taken a limited-scale character. After 1948 Ben Gurion and his flock used to state that the ceasefire lines were of no political significance, and that things would be settled when the Arabs approved of the U.N. Partition resolution and expressed readiness to sit at the negotiations' table. As the Arabs were not ready to negotiate according to Israeli rules, things developed into a convenient status quo for the Israelis until a new Israeli map was introduced after the 1967 June war. Then an argument to the effect that the ceasefire lines had never been recognised as borders, was introduced. Moreover, nothing could make the Jewish state

adhere to them.

A similar argument was pronounced regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967. The Arabs were "invited" to the negotiating table following a clear rejectionist stand adopted by the Arab states at the Khartoum summit. The trick was obviously to introduce Israel as a moderate victor. The Americans were then making moves similar to the ones they are now making in Lebanon. Scranton, Rogers and Kissinger, not to mention others, walked the Middle East long and wide.

We also used to tell our American colleague: "It is true that the Israelis have no proclaimed territorial ambitions in Lebanon, but the case has systematically worn

the secure borders' garment. Before Begin, Meir, Alon and Eban used to attribute the setting up of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories to the security needs of Israel. Such territories were said to be Israel's security borders, but not the state's ones.

Later on these simply turned into Judea and Samaria, according to biblical orientation, and the Syrian Golan Heights were officially annexed. The settlement drive turned to be a right of the Israelis to build the "land of Israel".

We also mean to tell our colleague that eight months ago official Israeli statements mentioned an Israeli military operation code-named "Galilee security",

and which was presumably to reach 50 miles into Lebanese territory. Within one week, Israeli forces reached Beirut and expanded eastwards to Al Shouf and Alah under a new slogan: Driving the Palestinians out of Beirut. Now they are talking about staying in Lebanon for another two or three years, of normalising relations between the two countries and of maintaining observation posts and early-warning stations.

In 1967, the Americans introduced the following argument: The best way to solve the Middle East conflict is to reestablish the whole situation and have a fresh beginning. It was more than obvious that Washington had given the green signal to the Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

In 1982, the Americans duck on the argument that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon impeded a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was also more than obvious that Washington had flashed the green light for a new aggression against Lebanon.

Hence, we still find it imperative to wonder what makes our dear colleague think that the Lebanese issue differs from the Palestinian one? What grounds are there for believing that an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is only a matter of time? What sense is there in assuming that Lebanese time is different from Palestinian time according to the Israeli calendar?

Madrid moves toward Morocco to show reality of political power

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

MADRID — Spain's youthful Socialist government is set to embark on a diplomatic offensive in north Africa which may show how the reality of political power has modified radical attitudes adopted by Socialist in opposition. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra will fly to Morocco and Algeria within a week of each other to explain Spanish intentions following the change of government in Madrid last December. The two visits, which take place against the backdrop of recent Moroccan-Algerian rapprochement, touch on sensitive aspects of Spain's centuries-old involvement in north Africa — the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla and the former Spanish Western Sahara.

Diplomats said Mr. Gonzalez would be anxious to assure King Hassan of Morocco that he no longer subscribes to a declaration of friendship and support that he signed with the Polisario guerrillas, who are fighting Morocco for control of the Sahara.

Failure to give such an assurance could provoke Rabat into pressing claims on Ceuta and Melilla, which are carved out of present-day Morocco, the diplomats said.

The Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE) joint communiqué with the Polisario was signed in Algiers in 1976, one year after Spain relinquished control over its Western Sahara territory. It denounced "the war of conquest, plunder and

extermination" it said was waged against the Saharai people by Morocco and Mauritania, and expressed admiration for the resistance of the Algerian-backed Polisario front which it said was the sole and legitimate representative of the population.

Many circumstances have altered since then. Mauritania pulled out of the war, Algeria seemingly eased its support for the Polisario guerrillas and began talking to Morocco again following promises of a referendum in the territory, and the Spanish Socialists came to power. Reference to the PSOE-Polisario communiqué in the Spanish press discomfited the government. Official spokesmen made clear that the government did not feel beholden to such party commitments.

The diplomats said the Sahara issue could well be raised during Mr. Guerra's visit to Algiers, which began on March 22, perhaps in the context of a tripartite settlement.

Polisario dropped

They added that the Socialists in power had been virtually forced to drop the Polisario for the sake of maintaining good relations with Morocco to avoid trouble over Ceuta or Melilla. "Given the danger of provoking instability in their southern neighbour and the threat of Morocco claiming Ceuta and Melilla, it was an uneven choice," one diplomat commented.

"Mr. Gonzalez is going to Morocco because our good relations with that country are paramount," a Spanish spokesman said.

The two-day visit, scheduled for March 28 and 29, follows series of awkward incidents in Spanish-Moroccan relations. The most serious occurred when a meeting of the unofficial Arab Parliamentary Union in Rabat passed a resolution in February demanding the return to Morocco of Ceuta and Melilla.

Ceuta, guarding the straits of Gibraltar, and Melilla to the east have been in Spanish hands since the 15th century and are regarded officially in Madrid as Spanish territory. Madrid rejects all comparison with the Spanish-claimed British colony of Gibraltar to the north of the straits.

Spanish army generals talk in terms of defending the enclaves to the last drop of blood, and in the wake of the Arab Parliamentary Union resolution of Spanish naval force dropped in on Ceuta in a thinly-disguised show of force. The Spanish press printed jingoistic articles and Spain's two leading news magazines both played war games, analysing the relative strengths of the armies, navies and air forces of the two neighbouring states.

Cambio 16 magazine talked of "Moors against Christians" and Tiempo headlined its report: "Moors are re-arming against Spain — we are not prepared for an attack."

Press hysteria was heightened following a meeting last month between the Moroccan and Algerian leaders, with speculation that once the two countries had buried their differences they could concentrate on an Islamic crusade to recover Ceuta and Melilla.

Washington concerned over SAM-5 missiles in Syria

By Paul Eedle
Reuters

DAMASCUS — The installation of long-range Soviet anti-aircraft missiles in Syria is a headache for U.S. strategic planners but has not radically altered the balance of forces in the Middle East, according to Western and Third World diplomats. They said the introduction of the SAM-5 missiles in December and January had given Washington several causes for concern.

Their long range of at least 250 kilometres, the fact that their performance is little known because they have never before been deployed outside the Soviet Union, and their likely operation by Soviet servicemen not Syrians all pose potential problems for U.S. military forces operating in and around the eastern Mediterranean, the diplomats said.

But they added that as regards the regional balance of power, the missiles should be seen as only one part of a bigger operation to replace Syria's losses in last year's war against Israel in Lebanon.

The diplomats said that although the Syrian armed forces were now perhaps 10 per cent better equipped overall than they were before the war, the main result of the operation was to rescue Syria from vulnerability rather than to give it any kind of superiority over Israel.

This was particularly the case with air defences. In two days in June, Israeli forces wiped out almost all the anti-aircraft missiles Syria had installed in eastern Lebanon and along its own border. Western military experts in Damascus, who watched part of the operation, said the Israelis had probably used some form of rocket which homed in on the missile

batteries' radar systems. The diplomats said the Soviet Union then faced the problem that Syria was wide open to air attack, but the SAM-2, 3, 6, and 9 rockets it had previously supplied had all proved inadequate.

The Soviet Union decided to install a different type of missile whose secrets were less certainly known to the West and left them in the hands of its own servicemen, they believed. One envoy commented of the Syrians: "They needed something badly because there was really nothing left."

Big missiles

The missiles are big, 16.5 metres long, and relatively immobile, needing to be fired from pre-built sites. The diplomats said the SAM-5s were stationed at two sites, one near Damascus and the other near the central city of Homs, and that although information was sketchy anything up to 2,000 Soviet servicemen could be involved in operating them.

Previously, the Soviet armed forces personnel in Syria have been simply advisers and Syrians have operated all equipment. The missiles are part of an integrated anti-aircraft defence system, including other rocket batteries and guns to handle planes at close range and low altitude, the diplomats said.

The diplomats concluded that the missiles and other equipment supplied by the Soviet Union had made Syria only slightly stronger than it had been before the war in Lebanon. They said the major new problem for Israel was the long range of the SAM-5s, since any aircraft over the northern half of Israel could now in theory be shot down by Syria.

But the diplomats said it was

hard to imagine circumstances in which the Syrians — and the Russians — thought they would gain by attacking planes that posed no threat to Syria, as this could provoke an overwhelming Israeli response that Syria would be hard put to ward off.

A possible constraint on the Israelis was the certainty that attacking the SAM-5s would mean risking killing Soviet servicemen. Some analysts have argued that this might make the Israelis more reluctant to launch a pre-emptive strike on the new missiles, as they did on the old ones.

But others believe that the presence of the Russians may cut both ways. If the Soviet Union wished to react strongly to an Israeli attack, it would have to explain why large numbers of its citizens were manning major military installations in a foreign country, destroying the low profile which it professes to keep for its military missions abroad. These calculations may mean Israel has lost the total freedom of the skies which its air force enjoyed from the early days of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon until the arrival of the SAM-5s.

But the diplomats said that Israel's superior F-15 and F-16 planes still gave it the edge in the air. Although the wider implications of the new missiles for the United States could not be brushed aside, Washington appeared to be less concerned now than at first about the SAM-5s, they added.

The diplomats said they understood Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had wanted to discuss the missiles when he visited Washington earlier this month, but the U.S. administration had preferred to concentrate the talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Too much freedom, democracy top Papua New Guinea's woes

By David Stamp
Reuters

PORT MORESBY — Papua New Guinea has adopted democracy and freedom more readily than many Third World nations, but prominent leaders here now say the system has gone too far and that the nation has too much of both concepts. Democracy in this South Pacific island group that won its independence from Australia in 1975 is maintained by parliament, with its often fiery debates held in a converted hotel, and by a vigorous local press.

But some political figures feel the purity of the system may actually hinder the development of Papua New Guinea. "Most of those three million people are still tied to life on the land. I think we are overgoverned and there is too much freedom in this country," Prime Minister Michael Somare told Reuters.

"It's a free country and you can criticise the government. That's a healthy sign but some people are not being constructive in their criticism," he said.

Mr. Somare echoed the views of Britain's representative in this Commonwealth country, Sir Tore Lokoloko, who retired last month as governor-general. "We have too much democracy, too many provincial and community governments, and we have overdone the democratic system," Sir Tore told a local newspaper.

Mr. Somare has had his ups and downs in Papua New Guinea politics. The 47-year-old "chief", as he is known, became prime minister at independence after his Pangu Party won the elections held during the transition from colonial rule. In 1980 he fell from power as former parliamentary allies deserted him in a vote of

confidence, but he managed to bounce back in elections held last August.

"Swapping parties has been a constant feature of politics here," said Peter King, professor of politics at the university of Papua New Guinea. "Independents are particularly agile but there are also fully endorsed party members who suddenly go off with another party, usually to get a ministry."

Trend for reform

The government changed only once during the first five-year parliament but Mr. Somare wants reforms requiring a by-election when a member of parliament crosses the floor and a nationwide poll if a government falls in a vote of confidence. A commission is currently studying various proposals. "I think the trend is for reform — but this will all take time. The constitutional process cannot be carried through overnight," Mr. Somare said.

Mr. King saw little chance of the reform being endorsed by parliament. "It's not in the M.P.s' interest to restrict their freedom of movement," he said. The present system has also been blamed for tribal fighting in rugged highland areas, where police have had to crack down on lawlessness. A senior policy officer says the highlanders no longer know whether to obey their village leaders or government.

In the 1950s Australian administrators enforced law there, often with an iron hand. But since independence, traditional practices and methods of redress have returned, Mr. King said.

He said the violence was probably exacerbated by boundary disputes resulting from pressure of population growth on land.

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Aga Khan University will cater to Third World needs

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

KARACHI, Pakistan — A bold new experiment linking higher education with the broad, predominantly rural-based developmental needs of the Third World has been launched here with the official charter presentation ceremony of the Aga Khan University.

His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of the Shia Ismaili Muslims (the Ismailis), accepted the charter of the Aga Khan University from the President of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia ul Haq during ceremonies at the site of the new university here on March 16.

The university project has been in formation since the idea was first mooted by the Aga Khan in 1964 to build a quality medical centre consisting of a nursing school, a medical college and a hospital. When further discussions took place on how the medical complex in Karachi could best serve the needs of Pakistan by having an impact on the improvement of medical education and health delivery services throughout the country, it was subsequently agreed that a full-fledged, degree-granting university was the most cost-effective way to achieve the

desired results.

The government of Pakistan conferred University status on the project in 1981. The Karachi complex, now nearing completion, will include a 721-bed teaching hospital, a medical college and a school of nursing. The school of nursing started classes in October 1980, and will graduate 110 skilled nurses every year. The Aga Khan Medical College, to begin classes in September of this year, will graduate 100 doctors a year.

The Karachi complex is the first unit of the Aga Khan University, a novel concept in global higher education designed to apply the highest international standards in education to help meet the developmental aspirations of the Third World.

Personal experience

The Aga Khan's personal experience with development efforts and community service programmes throughout the developing states during the past 25 years has been a major force in determining the concept and aims of the Aga Khan University. The Aga Khan Health Services operate a network of some 200 health institutions and programmes in

Pakistan, India, Syria, Kenya, Tanzania and Bangladesh, the main countries where the Ismailis are concentrated. These services include four general hospitals, four maternity homes, 28 medical centres, 98 health centres, dispensaries, child-care centres, diagnostic centres, food distribution centres, and mobile health units.

All these institutions have been built up since the Aga Khan Health Services network was established about 60 years ago. They are largely staffed by thousands of volunteer Ismailis from the local communities, but are open to all people, regardless of race or religion. All are also non-profit institutions. In fact, the majority of people benefitting from these services are non-Ismailis.

The Aga Khan University concept has been developed, as His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan told a group of journalists in Karachi, according to the premise that it will be "a problem-oriented university". He noted:

"We have always tried to answer the question of how rural life throughout the Third World could be made better and more stable for the rural populations. We have identified two elements that are a key to the improvement of rural life, and these are the net disposable income and the basic qua-

lity of life of rural populations. We have therefore established the university after asking ourselves many times: Why are we doing this? How are there any other people doing the same thing? How can we have the greatest impact on the specific needs of rural populations in order to try and slow down the migration of rural people to the cities?"

During the charter presentation ceremonies, His Highness the Aga Khan noted that the tradition of quality education goes back a long way in the history of Islam. He said in his speech to the assembled audience of some 10,000 people:

"Although this university is new, it will draw inspiration from the great traditions of Islamic civilisation and learning."

"At the height of this civilisation, academies of higher learning reached from Spain to India, from North Africa to Afghanistan. One of the first and greatest research centres, the Bayt al Hikmah established in Baghdad in 1830, led Islam in translating philosophical and scientific works from Greek, Roman, Persian and Indian classics. By the art of translation learning was assimilated from other civilisations. It was then advanced further and in new directions by scholarship in such institutions as the Dar al Ilm, the Houses of Science, which during the 9th and 10th Centuries spread to many cities; through colleges like those of al Azhar in Cairo; Qarawiyin at Fez in Morocco; Zaytouna in Tunis; and the eminent Spanish centre of Cordoba, founded between 929 and 961."

"Everywhere, whether in the simplest mosque schools or in universities, teaching was regarded as a mission undertaken for the service of God. Revenue from endowments provided students with stipends and no time limit was set for the acquisition of knowledge. Above all, following the guidance of the Holy Koran, there was freedom of enquiry and research. The result was a magnificent flowering of artistic and intellectual activity through the Umma."

Pinnacles of achievement.

"Muslim scholars reached pinnacles of achievement in astronomy, geography, physics, philosophy, mathematics and especially in medicine. The great British scientist, Sir Isaac Newton, remarked that if he was able to see further than his predecessors, it was because he stood on the shoulders of giants. Among those giants, who made possible the scientific revolution in Europe, were Ibn Sina, whose 'Canon of Medicine' was a standard text for 500 years; al Idrisi, the geographer; Ibn Rushd, the philosopher, and a host of other Muslim scientists who had produced the notion of specific gravity, refined Euclid's theories, perfected solid geometry, evolved trigonometry and algebra, and made modern mathematics possible by developing Indian numerals and the concept of the zero as a numeral of no place value, an invention crucial to every aspect of technology from that time onwards to the present day. Their Socratic principles of education, so sympathetic to Muslims and so characteristic of the great Islamic teaching institutions of the Golden Age, are still — and are likely to remain — universally accepted practices of advanced teaching."

"It is no exaggeration to say that the original Christian universities of the Latin West, at Paris, Bologna and Oxford, indeed the whole European Renaissance, received a vital influx of new knowledge from Islam — an influx from which the later Western colleges and universities, including those of North America, were to benefit in turn. It is therefore most fitting that Harvard, McGill and McMaster universities should today be associated with the Medical College which is the first faculty of the Aga Khan University, and that President Bok and other members of the Harvard faculty are advising us on the development of the university as a whole. Making wisdom available from one country to another is truly in the finest tradition of Islamic learning."

The charter of the Aga Khan University enables it to impart education in all branches of higher learning that 'university may determine. The university is open to all who qualify academically regardless of race, religion, sex, creed, class or domicile. It is governed by an autonomous Board of Trustees whose members determine policies of the university, and a Rector responsible for its operations and administration. Academic freedom within the framework of the laws of Pakistan is assured. This includes power to administer the university's academic functions, select and examine students, award degrees and diplomas, select and promote faculty, determine courses of study, pursue research, enter into affiliations, ensure freedom of ex-

pression in the teaching and research needs of academic personnel, and support hospitals and other health programmes.

Departing from traditional concepts of medical education, the curriculum is specifically designed to prepare future health professionals to work effectively with other health workers at the community level and serve the needs of Pakistan in the urban as well as the rural areas.

The government of Pakistan has generously supported the university and has donated 84 acres of land and granted exemption from import levies on equipment from abroad.

The academic programmes of the Aga Khan University will be designed to identify problems facing Pakistan and Third World countries today, or which are likely to confront them in the future, so that human resources can be developed to respond to these issues, in due course the university plans to establish new faculties in Pakistan as well as in other countries and there by achieve a truly international character. To achieve its academic goals, the university is collaborating with distinguished universities including Harvard in the United States and McGill and McMaster in Canada, the University of Malaysia, as well as the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Pakistan. A committee consisting of six eminent educationists and chaired by Harvard's President Derek Bok, is assisting the university in exploring alternatives for future growth and in particular the international dimensions of this new institution.

The care that has characterised the university's development is apparent in its architectural design. It responds both to the physical environment of the site and the culture of Pakistan. Buildings are designed to reflect the great tradition of Muslim architecture. Portals and courtyards unfold as a visitor moves through the complex which has been designed as an organic whole, cooled by reflective, running and splashing waters. Indigenous methods of environmental control have been utilised wherever possible. Major fenestrations in the non-airconditioned areas open to the north. Air scoops and ventilation catch and channel prevailing breezes. Lush plantings and water in the courtyards help to temper the heat of the city.

Well-organised community

The Ismaili Muslims live in



His Highness the Aga Khan

some 25 countries, mainly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, as well as in the West. They form a well-organised community with strong loyalties to the countries in which they live.

In recent generations, the Aga Khan's family has followed a tradition of service in international affairs. The Aga Khan's grandfather was President of the League of Nations, his father Prince Aly was Pakistan's Ambassador to the United Nations, and his uncle Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan was United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 1965 to 1977. His brother and close collaborator, Prince Ameen, following his graduation from Harvard, served from 1965 to 1968 with the United Nations Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Today, Imam activities span the fields of primary and tertiary health care, education from kindergarten to university, housing, venture capital, cooperative banking, insurance, industry and tourism.

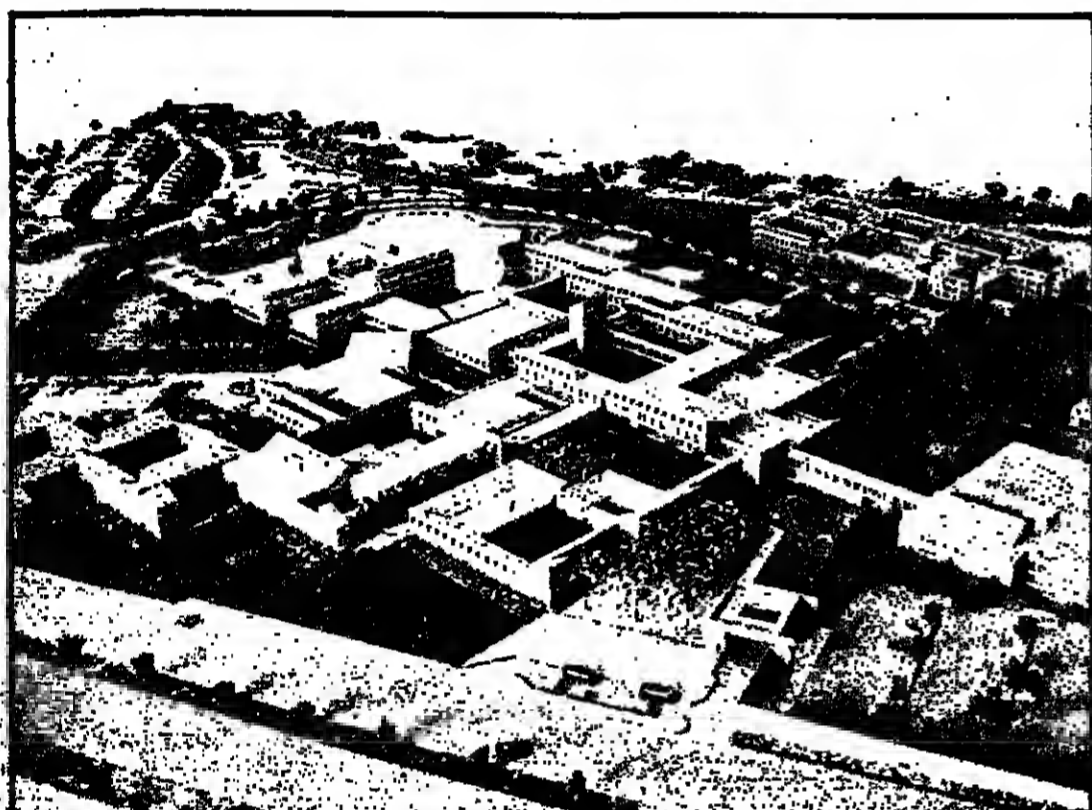
The Imam's social welfare activities include extensive programmes in the fields of health and education. The Aga Khan Health Services consist of a network of health institutions and projects primarily in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Kenya and Syria.

The Aga Khan Education Services sponsor a host of educational

institutions and programmes in many parts of the world, including Pakistan, India, Tanzania and Kenya. These institutions and programmes, numbering some 300, range from day-care centres to secondary schools and student hostels, as well as specialised projects such as the Aga Khan School of Commerce in Dar-es-Salaam.

In 1967, the Aga Khan established the Aga Khan Foundation, a non-denominational institution committed to promoting development and social welfare through philanthropic activities, primarily in Asia and Africa. With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and branches and affiliates in various countries, the foundation seeks partnerships with national and international organisations to implement a number of programmes in the Third World. Its activities include programmes related to education, health, nutrition, rural development and the management of renewable natural resources. The largest project in which the foundation is involved is the establishment of the teaching hospital in Karachi.

The foundation also finances scholarships and training programmes, and sometimes makes grants to individuals for study and travel. All programmes of the foundation are non-communal and open to people of all races and religions.



Model of the Aga Khan University in Karachi

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
04:50 Cartoon
05:10 The Munch Bunch
05:30 News Andersen
06:30 Big Blue Marble
07:00 Local Programme
07:30 News in Arabic
08:00 Arabic Series
08:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Private Benjamin
09:10 Eight is Enough
09:30 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Seizure"

RADIO JORDAN

535 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
08:00 Pop Session
08:30 News Summary
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 Instruments
10:50 Young Sound
11:00 Concert Hour
11:30 News Summary
11:50 Instruments, Old Favourites
12:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 A Crime Story
13:30 Melody Time
14:00 News Desk
14:30 Date with a Star
15:00 Evening Show
15:30 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
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22:30 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:30 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 International Soccer Special 06:45 Financial News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

"La Kermesse Herique" at the French Cultural Centre Thursday, at 7:30 p.m.
"Urges to Build" at the American Centre Thursday at 4:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

"These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre."
"Jean-Jacques Rousseau"
"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Massin.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 669026
American Centre Tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Jordan Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39775
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussain Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 31793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Polk Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munataz, Jabel

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American, science, culture, history 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science & Technology Report 18:15 Feature: The Living Earth 18:30 Now Music USA (Friday: Country Music USA) 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 News Roundup 20:00 News Roundup 20:30 News Roundup 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 News Roundup 22:00 News Roundup 22:30 News Roundup 23:00 News Roundup 23:30 News Roundup 24:00 News Roundup

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Country Style

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 37400.
St. Basil Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel Amman, 44353.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Southern) Jabel Amman, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:12 Fajr
05:35 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:43 Dhuhr
13:12 'Asr
17:51 Maghreb
19:14 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Oubai, Abu Oubai (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Ohahrn (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Ohahrn (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Dhabran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40 Kuwait (RJ)
10:50 Abu Oubai, Bahrain (GF)
10:55 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:35 Larnaka (RJ)
11:45 Athens (RJ)
11:55 Agaba (RJ)
12:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:30 London (RJ)
12:45 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
12:50 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (AF)
13:00 Rome (RJ)
13:10 Baghdad (RJ)
13:20 Tripoli (LH)
13:30 Beirut (MEA)
13:40 Baghdad (RJ)
13:50 Cairo (RJ)
14:05 Baghdad (RJ)
14:10 Baghdad (BA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (JAT)
04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Damascus (RJ)
06:50 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:05 Cairo (EA)
07:15 Beirut (MEA)
07:30 Rome (RJ)
07:45 Athens (RJ)
07:50 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GF)
11:40 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:50 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Larnaka (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/day rates in Jls
Belgian franc 75.1/ 75.6
Omani gulder 132.3/ 133.1
Egyptian pound 31.5/ 31.9
French franc 49.5/ 49.8
Iraqi dinar 510/ 520
Japanese yen (for 100) 24.8/ 25
Italian lire (for 100) 149.7/ 150.6
Kuwaiti dinar 122.1/ 122.6
Lebanese lira 83.9/ 84.8
Omani rial 102.2/ 103.7
Saudi rial 98/ 98.5
Swedish crown 46.7/ 47
Syrian lira 60.4/ 61.1
UAE dirham 97.2/ 97.6
U.K. sterling pound 527/ 530.2
U.S. dollar 357.5/ 359.5
W. German mark 148.3/ 149.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Gradual improvement is expected, with slight increase in temperature. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 4/13
Agaba 2/22
Desert 4/17
Jordan Valley 8/21
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 10, Agaba 21. Humidity reads: Amman 92 per cent, Agaba 43 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22900-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-4
Electric Power Co. 36381-8
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussain Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Akheh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabel Amman Maternity 42362
Mathas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-T
University Hospital 845845
Dar al-Shifa, J. Hussain 74497
Bassam (Makamur) 230/250
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Mushref 77101-3
Al-Rasheed, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marks 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661776
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Almond (Green) 800/700
Almond (Syrian) 800/700
Apple (American) 500/450
Apple (Double Red) 300/250
Apple (Golden) 300/250
Apple (Turkish) 250/200
Apple (French) 500/450
Apple (Starken) 300/250
Banana 270/220
Beans (Makamur) 230/250
Beans 800/700
Beans (broad) 200/160
Beets 140/100
Cabbage 140/120
Carrot 130/100
Cauliflower (white) 140/100
Coconut 300/250
Cucumber (large) 200/160
Cucumber (small) 360/300
Eggplant (large) 300/250
Garlic 500/450
Grapefruit 140/100

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyem 30108
Dr. Munir Wardah (Ashrafieh)
Neitrouk pharmacy 23672
Ghassan pharmacy 74497
Jabal Nasser pharmacy 850/228
Bassam taxi 811857
Siyah taxi 43285
Hussain taxi 21776
Khalid taxi 664888
Abdi taxi 21127

IRBID:

Dr. Adnan Al Naser 24145
Bashar pharmacy 3743

ZARQA:

Dr. Tariq Al Hijawi 85445
Al Harou pharmacy (—)

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:30 Children's Programme
10:40 Herbs
10:50 Programme on Sports & Space
11:10 Religious Programme
12:15 Islamic
13:00 Mary Taylor Moore
13:30 Soccer
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24:00 Soccer

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme (feature film)
07:00 News in French
07:30 Tales of the Unexpected
08:30 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 Falcon Cross

RADIO JORDAN

535 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
08:00 Pop Session
08:30 News Summary
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 Instruments
10:50 Young Sound
11:00 Concert Hour
11:30 News Summary
11:50 Instruments, Old Favourites
12:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 A Crime Story
13:30 Melody Time
14:00 News Desk
14:30 Date with a Star
15:00 Evening Show
15:30 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
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23:00 News Summary
23:30 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Country Style

14:00

14:00 Music
14:10 Concert Hour
14:20 News Summary
14:30 Instruments, Old Favourites
14:40 30-Minute Theatre
14:50 News Summary
15:00 News Summary
15:10 Top Twenty
15:20 News Summary
15:30 News Summary
15:40 News Summary
15:50 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:10 News Summary
16:20 News Summary
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22:10 News

SPORTS

Olympics shooting events likely to be rescheduled for Las Vegas

NEW DELHI (R) — The shooting events at next year's Los Angeles Olympics seemed likely Wednesday to be rescheduled for the Nevada gambling capital of Las Vegas despite the reservations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Two months ago the IOC dismissed the proposals of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) to hold the shooting competitions in Las Vegas after failing to find a suitable venue in the Los Angeles area.

The IOC felt then that Las Vegas was too far from the main area of the games and that it would be unacceptable to have a fourth Olympic village solely for the marksmen.

LAOOC executive vice-president and general manager Harry Usher told Reuters Wednesday that the inclusion of shooting in the games appeared in jeopardy because his committee had inspected 55 sites in California and none had proved suitable.

Asked whether there was a serious risk of shooting being axed from the games unless the IOC dropped its objection to Las Vegas, Usher said: "I would hope that a sport that has been in the games since their inception in 1896 would not be dropped, but it's possible. A decision has to be made in the next couple of months."

But IOC director Monique Berlioux later told a news conference that the IOC executive board had ruled in January that there was no question of shooting being withdrawn from the games or staged in another country.

Although she would not be drawn on the possibility of holding the events in Las Vegas, Olympic observers saw this as the only apparent solution.

"We're in good shape in Las Vegas," Usher said. "The infrastructure is available from the Formula One motor racing Grand Prix and equipment is on order."

He said the 55 Californian sites had been ruled out either on the grounds of excessive development costs or because of the objections of ecologists and home owners.

But he was also critical of the role of the U.S. governing body for shooting, the National Rifle Association (NRA), which he said was more interested in political lobbying than in advancing its own sport.

"If the NRA would take one moment to educate the public about the benefits of shooting as a sport, I think the controversies it stirs up would at least become

more palatable when people understand that there is a sporting side to the use of guns."

But Usher was more optimistic about another controversial area of the Los Angeles programme, the board sailing events which are scheduled to be included in the games for the first time.

A legal battle between rival manufacturers was resolved when the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) worked out a compromise which would allow one manufacturer to supply boards for the Olympic events and the second to provide equipment for a special demonstration competition.

The LAOOC had been expected to comply in January with an IOC request to submit a written application for the demonstration event to be held. When this was not done, the IYRU expressed concern that the compromise agreement might collapse and that the sport might be dropped from the games.

But Usher said he expected the letter to be delivered to the IOC executive board Thursday, clearing the way for demonstration events to take place.

On another vexed question, the 1984 Olympic soccer finals, Berlioux said the qualifying tournament already under way was being conducted under the rules of the 1980 Moscow finals despite proposals from the International Football Federation (FIFA) that certain professional players should be allowed to compete. She dismissed a suggestion that FIFA was contemplating a boycott of the Olympic tournament.

Turning to other matters, Berlioux said the IOC had selected a Swiss-based company to develop a commercial marketing programme for the five-ring Olympic emblem and she expected a contract to be drawn up later this year.

She also said the IOC had now recognised the new National Olympic Committee of Upper Volta after suspending its predecessor because of alleged government interference.

Ueberroth too busy to attend session

The President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC), Peter Ueberroth, has advised the International Olympic Committee (IOC) he was too busy to attend the IOC session here this week.

IOC director Monique Berlioux told a news conference Wednesday that IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch had sent a message to Los Angeles about his

absence and Ueberroth had replied saying he was too busy with national and local matters.

Berlioux declined to comment but the IOC is known to be surprised and critical of his decision not to come to New Delhi with a number of matters concerning next year's Los Angeles games still to be settled.

Ueberroth has delegated LAOOC executive vice-president and general manager Harry Usher to lead the LAOOC contingent in New Delhi where it will present a games progress report to the IOC executive board Thursday and the full session on Saturday.

Among the items dealt with when the executive board began its two-day meeting was the final allocation of press accreditations for the Los Angeles games, which has been the subject of hard bargaining between the IOC and the LAOOC in a year-long wrangle.

The central issue was the LAOOC's right, under the terms

of its 1978 agreement with the IOC, to allocate local accreditations to news organisations in the Los Angeles area, with the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) handling accreditations for the rest of the country.

With a USOC quota of 400 accreditations and a further 300 to be distributed locally by the LAOOC, nearly a quarter of the world-wide allocation will be eaten up by the U.S. if the session approves the final figures.

Berlioux said the executive board also discussed the Olympic anthem used at games ceremonies and would recommend to the session that its running time be reduced from two minutes 38 seconds to one and a half minutes.

The IOC was still studying the question of which anthem would be used by Taiwan following the change in its designation to China-Taipei under pressure from Peking, Berlioux said.

Grand jury refuses to indict Gerulaitis

NEW YORK (R) — A grand jury, citing a lack of evidence, Wednesday refused to indict playboy tennis star Vitas Gerulaitis on charges of taking part in a conspiracy to buy cocaine.

The announcement by federal prosecutor John Martin was greeted by Gerulaitis with expressions of relief and a promise to make 1983 his best year in tennis.

The decision ended months of speculation that one of the game's top players could end up in a court of law rather than on his accustomed tennis court.

Mr. Martin also announced that a justice department probe into

Gerulaitis' off-court activities had been closed.

The 28-year-old Gerulaitis, who is fifth in the world tennis rankings, told reporters by telephone from Milan, where he is currently playing: "I am very, very happy. I am looking forward to a great 1983."

The allegations surfaced last year during the cocaine conspiracy trial of Tony Goble, a friend of Gerulaitis.

In a tape-recording played at the trial, Goble was heard to say in a phone call with an undercover agent: "Vitas has \$20,000 cash" to buy cocaine.

Rush saves Liverpool

LONDON (R) — Ian Rush hit two goals in nine minutes and saved English soccer League leaders Liverpool from embarrassment at Brighton Tuesday night.

Brighton, shock Football Association (F.A.) Cup conquerors of Liverpool last month, looked set for a follow-up first division triumph after Mick Robinson and Gary Howlett struck twice before halftime.

But they reckoned without master marksman Rush who salvaged a 2-2 draw with goals in the 76th and 85th minutes.

The outcome kept Brighton bottom and left Liverpool 13 points clear of second placed Watford who beat struggling Birmingham 2-1.

Luther Blissett scored in the 52nd and 89th minutes while Birmingham's Mick Ferguson equalised in between.

Third placed Manchester United defeated West Ham 2-1 through second half goals by Frank Stapleton and Scott McGarvey.

Alan Devonshire replied for the London side who slumped to their seventh successive away defeat.

Navratilova seeks to extend her superiority at New York

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova will attempt to extend her stunning sequence of victories when the \$350,000 New York Women's Tennis Championship starts here Thursday.

Since losing to Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open last December, Navratilova has gone 23 singles matches without defeat—a run which has given the Czechoslovak-born American victories in her last five tournaments.

Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova, beaten by Lloyd in last year's U.S. open final, will try to halt the run when she faces Navratilova in a first round match on Thursday.

Lloyd, seeded second to Navratilova, goes into action Thursday against fellow American Zina Garrison. West German Sylvia Hanika faces American Kathy Rinaldi whose compatriot Tracy Austin tackles Romanian Virginia Ruzici.

Thursday's other matches involve Australian Wendy Turnbull, who beat Hanika in the final at Boston on Sunday, against American Barbara Potter, Australian Evonne Cawley, making another comeback, playing American Pam Shriver and Billie Jean King against fellow American Andrea Jaeger.

Navratilova, 26, has dominated the women's circuit for the last 15 months. She won 91 of her 93 matches last year and a record \$1.5 million in prizemoney. And in 20 singles matches this year she has not lost a set.

But Navratilova, out to add the \$50,000 first prize to her fortune in Sunday's final, has not fared particularly well in New York. She was beaten there by Hanika last March and by Shriver in the quarter-finals of the U.S. Open, which she has never won.

"I still have a lot of goals," she said, "and winning the U.S. Open is one of them."

Odds favour Holmes for fight against Rodriguez

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania (Agencies) — All the odds will be stacked against Lucien Rodriguez of France when he challenges America's Larry Holmes for the World Boxing Council heavyweight crown here on Sunday.

The 33-year-old Holmes has set up the fight specifically to please himself and his own supporters.

Scranton is less than 100 km (60 miles) from the champion's hometown of Eaton, where he also fought his first professional bout.

Rodriguez, the European champion, was genuinely qualified for a crack at Holmes' title but it was Holmes who chose him as opponent for his special fight, implying he was fairly sure of beating the Frenchman.

WBC President Jose Suleiman of Mexico had reservations about allowing the match to take place, "because I think Holmes is one of the greatest champions ever seen," he said.

"But I could not prevent a champion from fighting or winning money on the grounds that he was too good," he added.

Holmes, who bypassed his usual

promoter Don King to stage the meeting, said he would go ahead with it even if television had refused to show it.

Fans have snapped up all the tickets for Sunday's match. The American is so confident of victory he has already fixed up his next title defence, against compatriot Tim Witherspoon in May.

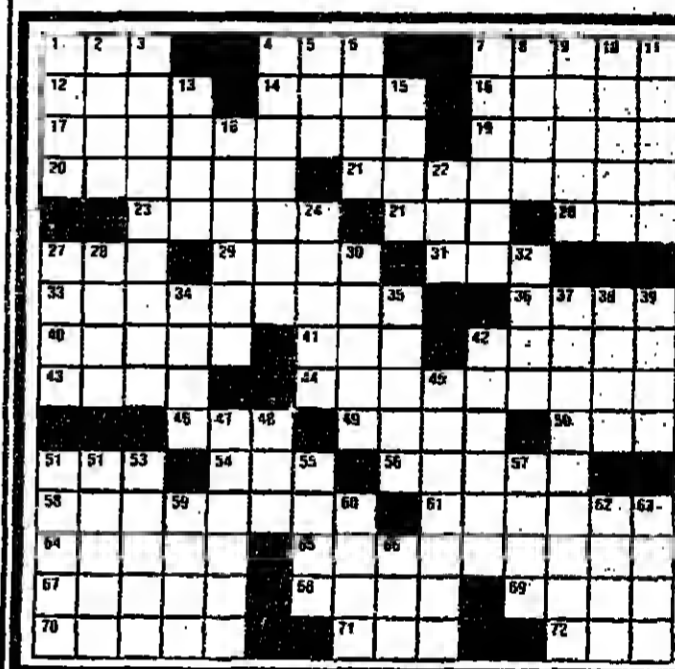
Moore, Mancini to defend titles

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — World Boxing Association (WBA) light middleweight champion Davey Moore and lightweight titleholder Ray Mancini will defend their crowns on May 28 in Sun City, in the territory of Bophuthatswana near here.

Moore, of the United States, will fight Roberto Duran of Panama while Mancini will take on fellow American Ken Bognor.

THE Daily Crossword by A.J. Sanders

ACROSS	1 Actor Erwin	29 Walked	58 Revolt	15 Gumbo
4 Dance step	31 Coming-out	61 Copies	18 Robee	22 Complete
7 "— of Two Cities"	33 Equipped	64 Up — (cornered)	24 Central theme	27 Irish or Ty
12 — up (confesses)	36 Numerical prefix	65 Meal	28 Emulation	30 Status for cold cuts
14 — the minute	40 Pipe	67 Deal	32 "Hopalong Cassidy" actor	34 Nourish
16 Of speech	41 USSR-China river	68 Use a stove	35 Same	37 Tight squeeze
17 Basketball play	42 Carpet material	69 Excoriate	38 See the sights	39 Hep
19 Kind of mural	43 Poison	70 Shaped a log	40 Davenport	42 East Coast city
20 Snoozing	44 Furnished	71 Marie or Jeanne	43 "the night before..."	45 Having a will
21 Escape	46 Margery of rhyme	72 Unit of illumination	44 Significance	46 Misery
23 Downs or salts	48 Shimmer	DOWN	45 Coarse person	51 Disinclined
25 Kelp	50 Show sign	1 Davenport	46 Pierce	52 Eccentric
26 Named once	51 — Atmos	2 "— the night before..."	47 Fly	53 Kind of "role"
27 Crown	54 Understood	3 Like some	48 Honky word	54 Checks
	56 Kind of orange	4 Significance	49 Bring to an effect	55 Abuse
		5 Coarse person	10 Astronomer Warren do	56 Adam —
		6 Pierce	11 Make jubilant	57 Kristofferson
		7 Fly	13 Phase	58 Jacob's brother
		8 Honky word		59 Charon's river
		9 Bring to an effect		60 Neat
		10 Astronomer Warren do		
		11 Make jubilant		
		13 Phase		



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THAT'S WHAT WE HAVE FOR YOU THIS WEEK

THURSDAY NIGHT
Dinner Dance at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant
Featuring the Super Band "The Pilots" accompanied by Singer Nabil Fakhoury.

FRIDAY
Family Breakfast Buffet
Start your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet, between 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Adults 3 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Luncheon Buffet - Coffee Shop
Adults 5,000 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Tea or Coffee plus a Large Variety and Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils per person.
Dinner Dance - A La Carte Dinner
Featuring the Super Band "THE PILOTS" Accompanied by Singer Nabil Fakhoury.

SATURDAY
Start your day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet.
8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. 3 J.D. per Person, Children 1/2 price at the Coffee Shop.
Lunch at the Coffee Shop "English Menu"
4 J.D. per person, Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break - Between 3 - 6 p.m. Coffee, Tea and Sweets.
Dinner - A La Carte at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant Featuring the Pilots Band and the Famous Singer Nabil Fakhoury.

SUNDAY
Start Your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet
8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. 3 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price at the Coffee Shop.
Special Luncheon Buffet
4 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Cup of Coffee or Tea, Large Variety and Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils.
A La Carte Dinner Dance
Accompanied by the Pilots Band and Nabil Fakhoury the Singer, at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant.

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